

## DIVISION OF TIME, AND ARTICLES OF CULTIVATION, IN SIND.

### DIVISION OF TIME.

As in India, so in Sind generally, we find two kinds of years, viz :—

1st, the Moslem (Arabic) Hijree, or Lunar Year.

2nd, the Hindoo, or Luni-solar.

The former requires no description, being the most simple of all divisions of time, and well known as the year used by all Musulman nations.

The latter is a more complicated arrangement.

The months are calculated according to the revolutions of the moon ; but the seasons are rendered subservient to both the solar and the lunar year. For this purpose, an embolismal month is added to one of the three seasons successively, every third year : at such times the season into which the intercalary month is inserted contains five instead of four lunar months.

The ancient Hindoos had six Ritu, or seasons, viz :—

1, Hemanta, "Winter" months.

2, Shishíra, "Freezing" months.

3, Wasant, "Spring" months.

4, Gríshina, "Hot" months.

5, Warsha, "Rainy" months.

6, Sharad, "Cold" months.

In Modern India the year is portioned out into three seasons of four months each, viz :—

1st, the cold season, or Winter.

2nd, the hot season, or Summer.

3rd, the rainy season, or Monsoon.

The Sindees, however, reckon only two seasons, viz :—

1st, Siyaro ; or the cold season, six months in duration, from Assú to Phaggun, included.

2nd, Unhálo, or Arhár, the hot season, which contains the rest of the months.

In India, moreover, the Adhikmása or embolismal month is always intercalated during what we should call the summer, or between March and September; and when two months of the same name occur, the first is called Prathama, and the second Dwitiya, to distinguish them from each other.

But in Sind the embolism does not appear to be confined to any particular time.

Astronomical calculations are conducted both by Sarsudh and Pokarná Bramins. Their almanacs are made up every year, but not much used by the people in general, as the Priest prefers writing them in Sanscrit, in order to render them unintelligible to the vulgar, and to constitute himself the sole explainer of their contents.

The era usually met with in official and revenue papers in Sind is the Fudee; but in books, inscriptions, and Moslem compositions generally, the Hijree date is preferred. The Hindoos in Sind use the Sambat, or Vikramáditya's era, which begins with the death of that monarch at Ujjam, A. C. 57. They are of course aware of the existence of the several Hindoo Yoga or periods, and know that the present is the Kali Yoga (called by them the Kal-Jugu), although they rarely if ever assume its commencement as an era.

The following comparison of the Sindee with the Sanscrit names of the months will prove that the former are easily derivable from the latter:—

Sindee.	Sanscrit.	English.
1st.—Kattí.	Kártika.	October-November.
2nd.—Nahrí.	Márgashirsha.	November-December.
3rd.—Poh.	Pansha.	December-January.
4th.—Mágh.	Mágha.	January-February.
5th.—Phaggun.	Phálguna.	February-March.
6th.—Chait.	Chaitra.	March-April.
7th.—Waishákh.	Waishákha.	April-May.
8th.—Jeth.	Jeshtha.	May-June.
9th.—Akhár.	Asharha.	June-July.
10th.—Sáwan.	Shráwana.	July-August.
11th.—Baddo.	Bhadrapadas.	August-September.
12th.—Assú.	Ashwina.	September-October.

The Sambat begins on the 1st of Kártika.

The Indian astronomical year commences on the 1st of Chaitra, as does the Sháliváhan era; but this is not in general use in Sind. As regards calculations of eclipses, declinations, &c., and even the common almanacs, the Bramins throw so much difficulty in the way of research, that we have not hitherto been able to discover anything worth mentioning.

The Hindoo as well as the Arabic week begins with the Sunday; but the days, as in India, are differently named by the Hindoos and Moslems. We append a list of them:—

Hindoo.	Moslem.
1, Artar (Sun's day).	Achár.
2, Sumar (Moon's day).	Súmar.
3, Mangal (Mars' day).	Angaro (firebrand).
4, Budhar (Mercury's day).	Arba (fourth day).
5, Vrispat (Jupiter's day).	Khamís (fifth day).
6, Sukrawár (Venus' day).	Jummo.
7, Chenchar (Saturn's day).	Chanchar, or Chámchar.

The minor divisions of time are,—

1st.—Pahar, watches; of which there are eight in our twenty-four hours.

2nd.—Gharí, hours; equal to about twenty-four minutes of our time.

3rd.—Pal, moments; of which there are sixty in the Gharí.

#### CROPS IN SIND.

The crops are two in number, viz:—

1st.—Rubia: the vernal crop, sown in the autumnal months of Baddo, Assú, and Kattí, brought forward (as in India) by the heavy dews and the cool nights that prevail during the winter, and reaped in the spring about Phaggun and Chait.

2nd.—Khareef: the autumnal, sown in the summer months of Jeth, Akhár, and Sáwan, brought forward by the flooding of the river, and cut after the inundation subsides, or about the months of Kattí and Nahrí.

In submitting the following list of grains and other productions, we have only to remark that it is necessarily an incomplete one, and that our means of procuring information are very limited. It is only by travelling about the province, and by making inquiries among the cultivators, that anything like a perfect list could be collected. We hope however that, as a basis for future inquiry, it may be of some little utility.

In the accompanying tables, the first column contains the common Sindee appellation of the different productions, and next to it is the Sindo-Persian synonyme, as used in the province in official and revenue papers. When there is an English name for the production, it is inserted in the third column; or, if none such exist, we give the term generally understood throughout Hindoostan. The fourth column contains the

scientific name of the plant, and in the fifth is the season in which it is cut.

The following is a list of the articles of cultivation which we have enumerated, viz:—

1, Grains (Gramineæ).....	10 kinds.
2, Pulse (Leguminosæ) .....	7 ”
3, Oil Seeds .....	6 ”
4, Greens and Vegetables .....	11 ”
5, Gourds (Cucurbitacæ) .....	10 ”
6, Dye Plants .....	6 ”
7, Cordage and Clothing .....	3 ”
8, Tobacco and Sugar .....	2 ”
9, Intoxicating Plants .....	3 ”
10, Medicines .....	4 ”
11, Condiments .....	5 ”
12, Fruits .....	21 ”

Total . . . . 88 kinds.

We have preferred the Lár to the Siro dialect in the Sindee column, and have generally selected the most popular word. When two terms are given, the reason is that both are equally well known.

A superficial glance at the Persian portion will be sufficient to prove that it is a different dialect from the Persian spoken in Persia: many words are freshly coined ones; a considerable portion is composed of obsolete terms; and not unfrequently a word is perverted from its original meaning. Such as it is, however, it is used throughout Sind and Beloochistan, Mooltan and Buhawulpoor, the Brahooc Country, and the greater part of Khorasan.

ARTICLES OF CULTIVATION IN SIND, PARTICULARS OF WHICH ARE GIVEN IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES.

- I.—Grains.
- II.—Pulse.
- III.—Oil Seeds.
- IV.—Vegetables and Greens.
- V.—Gourds.
- VI.—Dye Plants.
- VII.—Clothing and Cordage.
- VIII.—Tobacco and Sugar.
- IX.—Intoxicating Plants.
- X.—Medicines.
- XI.—Condiments.
- XII.—Fruits.

## I.

## GRAINS.

Sindee.	Persian.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.	Season.	Remarks.
ننگلی Nangulí.	مندوه Mandwah.	Nachnee and Ra- gee.	Eleusine Coracana. (Gætu).	Khareef.	
جواری Juwári. s. f.	جواری Jawári.	Indian Millet; Turkey Millet; Negro Corn.	Sorghum vulgare. (Rands.)	Ditto...	Kurbee.
ساری Sari. s. f. سار Sári. s. f.	شالی Shali.	Rice Paddy....	Oryza sativa. (L.)	Ditto...	Two varieties, white and red : the white is called Súdá Sí سوگداسی the red is called Sindee; the grain is called Chánwar چانور. There are many varieties of this grain, e. g. Motiyo, Ganjo, Trimi- niyim, Kánbrú (red), Sathri- yo, Kamod, Ratariyo (white).
کیرنگ Kirang <sup>u</sup> . s. m.	گال Gál.	Kungnee .....	Seta Italica. (R. B.)	Ditto.	
باجری Bájhari. s. f.	باجری Bájri.	Bajree .....	Penicillaria vulga- ris. (Beauv.)	Ditto.	
مکای Makái. s. f.	باجری Bájri.	Maise .....	Zeamays. (L.) ..	Ditto.	
سار Sáou. s. m.	باجری Bájri.	Sawa and Sha- moola.	Panicum frumenta- ceum. (Rox.)	Ditto.	
کنک Kank <sup>a</sup> . s. f. گیه Gíh <sup>u</sup> . s. m.	گندم Gandum.	Wheat .....	Triticum vulgare. (V. M.)	Rubia. ..	Varieties white and red (Thori and Panbon). There are many other kinds, as Goji, Tandar, Kodanu. The toast- ed grains eaten by the people are called Dhani.
چینو Chínú. s. m.	ارزن Arzan.	Common Millet.	Panicum miliaceum. (L.)	Ditto.	
جو Jau. s. m.	جو Jau.	Barley .....	Hordeum hexasti- chon. (L.)	Ditto ..	The green barley is called Khofd; corrupted from the Persian Khávid خورید

Obs.—The straws of these grain-bearing plants, and the green parts of the Pulse, enumerated in the next table, together with Fenugreek, and some other fodders, are given to oxen and horses;—oxen reject few articles. Favourite camels get also various dry and wet fodders, as Kurbee, Fenugreek, Indian Cress, and the green parts of the three Mustard-oil plants; Cotton seeds are given to oxen, and Oil-cake to camels, oxen, and sheep.

## II.

## PULSE.

Sindee.	Persian.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.	Season.	Remarks.
ماه Máh <sup>h</sup> . s. f.	ماش Mash.	Oorud .....	Phaseolus radiatus. (Rox.)	Khareef.	
چورو Chaunro. s. m.	لوبیا Lobiyá.	Chowlee .....	Dolichos sinensis. (L.)	Ditto.	
ول Wall <sup>u</sup> . s. m.	لوبیا Lobiyá.	Wall .....	Lablab vulgaris. (Sari.)	Ditto.	

Sindee.	Persian.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.	Season.	Remarks.
منگه Mung <sup>u</sup> . s. m.	منگ Mung. مونگ Múng.	Moong.....	Phaseolus mungo. (Rox.)	Khareef.	
چنو Chano. s. m.	نجد Nakhud.	Bengal Gram...	Cicer arietinum. (L.)	Rubia.	
مٹر Matar <sup>u</sup> . s. m.	مسنگ Masang.	Chickling Vetch.	Lathyrus sativus. (L.)	Ditto ..	Very extensively cultivated.
مهر Mohar <sup>u</sup> . s. m.	عس Adas.	.....	Phaseolus aconiti- folius.	Ditto.	

*Obs.*—These grains, when split, are called Dál; when ground, the flour is called Atto.

### III.

#### OIL SEEDS.

Sindee.	Persia .	Common Name.	Scientific Name.	Season.	Remarks.
پواری جو بیج Powári-jo-bij.	تخم گل معصفر Tukhm-i- Gul-i-muāsfir.	Koosumba; or Safflower Seeds.	Carthamus tincto- rius. (L.)	Rubia....	The grain-like fruit of the Safflower (commonly called the seed) is often eaten.
جانبو Jámbo.	جانبه Jámbeh.	.....	Eruca sativa. (Lam.)	Ditto....	The green parts of the three Mustard-oil plants are eaten as greens, and used as fodder.
سرع Sarih <sup>4</sup> .	سروشف Sarohaf.	.....	Sinapis glauca. (Rox.)	Ditto....	
أهر Ahur <sup>4</sup> .	خردل Khardal.	Rae .....	Sinapis ramosa. (Rox.)	Ditto.	
تیر Tirr <sup>u</sup> تل Till <sup>u</sup>	کنجد Kunjid.	Til, or Ginglee..	Sesamum Indicum. (L.)	Khareef.	Not so easily congealed as cocoanut oil.
هیرن Hérán <sup>u</sup> . s. m.	بیدانجیر Bed ánjir.	Castor Oil Plant.	Ricinus communis. (L.)	Perennial.	Oil called Heeran-jo-tel, or more generally Arandi-tel (from the Hindoostanee). It is easily congealed.

*Obs.*—The oil of the Safflower seeds, of the Mustard seeds, and of the Til, is extracted by a wooden pestle, working in a wooden mortar, and driven by oxen and camels. The residuum, or oil-cake, is called Khur, and is universally used for oxen, camels, goats, and sheep. The oil of the Ricinus is extracted by boiling.

The Powári-jo-bij is also called Khoinbe-jo-bij, Khoinbo being the name of the plant. There is a wild seed which is also called Powári, but it is of no use.

### IV.

#### VEGETABLES AND GREENS.

Sindee.	Persian.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.	Season.	Remarks.
ثوم Thúm <sup>u</sup> . s. f.	سیر Sir.	Garlic .....	Allium sativum. (L.)	Rubia chiefly.	
بصر Basar <sup>u</sup> . s. f.	پیاز Piyáz.	Onion .....	Allium cepa. (L.)	Ditto.	
موری Múrí. s. f.	ترب Turb.	Radish.....	Raphanus sativus. (L.)	Ditto.	
واگن Wangan <sup>u</sup> . s. m.	بارنجان Bádánján. بارنگان Bádangán.	Egg Plant, or Brinjal.	Solanum melon- gena. (L.)	Ditto.	

Sindee.	Persian.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.	Season.	Remarks.
گچر Gajar <sup>u</sup> s. m.	زرده Zardak.	Carrot . . . . .	Daucus carota. (L.)	Rubia chiefly.	Called Pitta Gajar, or Sindee Gajar, to distinguish it from the Sweet Potatoe, which is called Gajar.
گچر لاهوري Gajar <sup>u</sup> Lá-horí.	زرده لاهوري Zardak Lá-horí.	Sweet Potatoe..	Batatas edulis. (Ch.)	Ditto...	Láhorí, being supposed to have come from the Punjab.
گوکرو Gokhrú. s. m.	شلمف Shalgham.	Turnip . . . . .	Brassica rapa. (L.)	Ditto.	
چوگو Chúko. s. m.	تورشك Turshak.	Country Sorrel.	Rumex vesicarius. (L.)	Ditto.	
پالک Pálak <sup>u</sup> f. s.	اسفناج Isfinág.*	Spinage . . . . .	Spinachia tetrandra. (L.)	Ditto.	* An Arab medicinal term, derived from the Greek.
میتھی Methí. s. f.	شملید Shamlíd.	Fenugreek . . . .	Trigonella Fœnugræcum. (L.)	Ditto.	
سوا Sawá. s. f.	سبت Sibt.	. . . . .	Umbelliferæ. . . . .	Ditto.	

Obs.—The leaves of the three Mustard-oil plants are also boiled, and eaten as greens.

V.  
GOURDS.

Sindee.	Persian.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.	Season.	Remarks.
کدو Kaddú. s. m. ایراو Iráó. s. m.	کدو Kaddú.	Pumpkin . . . . .	Lagenaria vulgaris. (Ser.)	Khareef chiefly.	
میہو Meho. s. m.	کچرہ Kachreh. دلپسند Dilpasand.	Dilpasand . . . . .	. . . . .	Ditto.	
ونگو Wango. s. m.	ماشورہ Máshúreh.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Ditto.	
چاہو Cháhuo. s. m. هندانو Hindáno. s. m.	ہندوانہ Hinduwáneh. تربوزہ Tarbúzeh.	Water Melon . .	Citrullus vulgaris. (Sch.)	Ditto.	
کریلو Karéto. s. m.	کریلہ Karelah.	. . . . .	Momordica charantia. (L.)	Ditto.	
گدرو Gidhro. s. m.	خربوزہ Kharbúzeh.	Melon . . . . .	Cucumis melo. (L.)	Ditto . .	Several varieties, as Dimminshahi, the Kachi (Kutch) Gidroo, &c.
توری Túrí. s. f.	خیار Khiyár.	. . . . .	Luffa pentandra, and acutangula. (Rox.)	Ditto.	
چبر Chibbur <sup>u</sup> s. m.	روشنگ Raushanak.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Ditto.	
بادرنگه Bádiring <sup>u</sup> s. m.	بادرنگ Bádarang.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Ditto.	
ریبری Rebhri. کدوتری Kadotrí.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Trichosanthes anguina. (L.)	Ditto.	

VI.  
DYE PLANTS.

Sindee.	Persian.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.	Season.	Remarks.
نیر Nir <sup>u</sup> s. m.	نیل Níl.	Indigo . . . . .	Indigofera tinctoria. (L.)	Rubia ..	Fermented in pukka vats, called Houz حوض Blues, greens, and blacks.
كبو Khoinbo. s. m.	گل معصفر Gul-i-Muāfar.	Safflower . . . . .	Carthamus tinctorius. (L.)	Ditto ..	The petals are the parts used. Before drying, they are subjected to a thorough beating with sticks.—Reds & Pinks.
كيسونهل Kesú phal <sup>h</sup>	گل معصفر Gul-i-Muāfar.	Palasi, Dak, Pullus, Purrus.	Butea frondosa. (L.)	Perennial.	The flowers are the parts used.—Yellows.
میدی Mendí. s. f.	حنا Haná.	Henna (leaves).	Lawsonia alba. (Lam.)	Ditto ..	Not used for calicos, but for woollens and hair-cloths; used also for staining the hands, beard, & hair.—Buffs.
دارو Darhú. s. m.	انار Anár.	Pomegranate rind.	Punica granatum. (L.)	Ditto ..	Rind of fruit used for calicos: called in Sindee Chodi چودی in Persian Post Anár.—Yellows.
مچیت Manyunth <sup>h</sup> s. f.	رودنگ Rodang.	Madder . . . . .	Rubia tinctoria. (L.)	....	Said to be grown in Upper Sind?

*Obs.*—1. The flowers of the Cotton are used as a Kucha dye.  
 2. The Lac is found plentifully throughout Sind on the Bubbur (Acacia Arabica), and Ber (Zizyphus vulgaris). It is used for hair, cloths, and woollens.  
 3. Many other dyes are imported. Turmeric (Haid) is beginning to be introduced; Walnut bark (Musag) is introduced from Afghanistan and the Persian Gulf, and is used by women to tinge their gums.

VII.  
CLOTHING AND CORDAGE PLANTS.

Sindee.	Persian.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.	Season.	Remarks.
سني Siní. s. f.	سن San.	Taag-sun . . . . . Bengal-sun.	Crotalaria juncea. (L.)	Khareef.	Fibre separated by steeping in ponds and tanks.
سجادو Sujjádó. s. m.	سن San.	Ambaree. (False Sun.)	Hibiscus cannabinus. (L.)	Ditto ..	The names of this and the foregoing plant are often improperly confounded.
واون Wáun <sup>h</sup> s. m.	درخت پنبه Darakht-i-Pambeh.	Cotton . . . . .	Gossypium herbaceum. (L.)	Ditto ..	Seeds sold in all bazars, to feed oxen. Gossypium obtusifolium (Rox.) grows perfectly wild all over the limestone formation in Sind.

The Cotton itself is called in Sindee Kapahu كپاه and in Persian Pambeh پنبه  
 The seeds are called in Sindee Kakáro (s. m.) ككرو in Persian Pambeh dāneh دانه  
 The capsule or pod is called in Sindee Kapásyo (s. m.) كپاسيو  
 There are several kinds of Cotton, e. g. Sindee, Kachi (Kutchee), Narmú, Viláyatí, &c.  
 Many wild plants in Sind yield excellent twine and rope.

VIII.

TOBACCO AND SUGAR PLANTS.

Sindee.	Persian.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.	Season.	Remarks.
ڪمانڊ Kamánd <sup>a</sup> . s. m.	نیشکر Naishakkar.	Sugarcane ....	Saccharum officinarum. (L.)	Khareef ..	There are several varieties, e. g. Kamánd Acho (white), and Gáro (red). The best kind is called Chándukái چاندكاي from Chánduko, the country about Larkhana, which formerly was the property of the Belooch tribe called Chándujo.
تامی Tamáku. s. m.	تنباکو Tanbákú.	Tobacco .....	Nicotiana tabacum. (L.)	....	The first crop is called نیری Néri; the second is gathered about a month later, and is inferior; its name is Bantí (s. f.) بانت or Bajara. There are several varieties: the chief are, 1st, Shikarpuri, of which there are two kinds, Talkh (bitter) and Mittho (sweet); 2nd, Sindee, a dark and inferior article. All the Sind tobacco is sweated in cocks, and covered with mats, preventing the access of air. Hence its inferiority when compared with American.

IX.

INTOXICATING PLANTS.

Sindee.	Persian.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.	Season.	Remarks.
بھنگہ Bhang <sup>a</sup> . s. f.	کنب Kanab.	Hemp.....	Cannabis sativa ...	Rubia ....	The most celebrated kind in Sind is called Bubukáf Bhang, from the town of Bubak, near Lake Munchur. It is very strong.
پوست Post <sup>a</sup> . s. f.	کوکنار Koknár.	Opium Poppy ..	Papaver somniferum. (L.)	Ditto ..	Wide end of these remarks for a detailed account of the different "Modes of Intoxication" practised in Sind.
ڈھورو Dhatúro. s. m.	نبرق Nabrak.	Thorn Apple ...	Datura alba. (L.)	Ditto ..	Partly wild, and partly cultivated about houses. There are two varieties, Acho (white) and Káro (black); the last rare. °



X.  
MEDICINES.

Sindee.	Persian.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.	Season.	Remarks.
جان Ján <sup>a</sup> s. f.	اجمود Ajmúd.	.....	<i>Ptychotis ajowan</i> (L.)	Rubia ..	Seeds carminative.
إسپنگر Ispangar <sup>a</sup> s. m.	اسپغول Ispaghol.	Issufgool; Esubgool.	<i>Plantago Ispaghula</i> . (Rox.)	Ditto ..	Seeds demulcent.
اهريو Ahariyo. s. m.	هاله Háleh.	Halim .....	<i>Lepidium sativum</i> . (L.)	Ditto ..	Seeds used in medicine; plant itself is given to camels, to fatten them.
سونامكي Soná Makkí.	سنا Saná.	Tinively Senna.	<i>Cassia elongata</i> . (Lem.)	Ditto ..	Leaves purgative. Senna similar to that of Aleppo grows wild in Sind.

XI.  
CONDIMENTS.

Sindee.	Persian.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.	Season.	Remarks.
ودف Waduf <sup>a</sup> s. f.	باديان Búdiyán.	Souf. (False Fen- nel.)	<i>Foeniculum panmo- ri</i> . (D. C.)	Rubia	Used in Pillaus, cooling and tonic.

نودنو Phúдино. s. m.	بودنه Púdneh.	Mint .....	<i>Mentha viridis</i> . (L.)	Ditto ..	They also extract an essential oil from it.
مرچ Mirch <sup>a</sup> s. m.	فلفل Filfil.	Red Pepper ..	<i>Capsicum frutes- cens</i> . (L.)	....	Not so much used as in India.
دانو Dháno. s. m.	گشنیز Gashniz.	Coriander ....	<i>Coriandrum sati- vum</i> . (L.)	Rubia ..	Used in made dishes.
جيرو Jiro. s. m.	زیره Zírah.	Cummin .....	<i>Cuminum cymi- num</i> . (L.)	Ditto ..	Used in Pillaus; considered inimical to the fetus, and used as an abortifacient, and also as a preventive against pregnancy.

XII.  
FRUITS.

Sindee.	Persian.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.	Season.	Remarks.
انجیر Anjír <sup>a</sup> s. m.	انجیر Anjír.	Fig .....	<i>Ficus carica</i> . (L.)	....	Would repay care and attention. The purple skinned figs are very rarely met with.
توت Tút <sup>a</sup> شاهتوت Shahtút <sup>a</sup>	توت Tút.	Mulberry .....	<i>Morus nigra</i> . (L.)	....	Very well suited to the climate. Might be planted extensively along the canals.

Sindee.	Persian.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.	Season.	Remarks.
سوف Suf <sup>u</sup> s. m.	سبب Sib.	Apple .....	Pyrus malus. (L.)	....	A small, tasteless fruit, like the Summer Apple of England.
فارهو Pháruho. s. m.	فالسہ Fálseh.	Phulsa.....	Grewia Asiatica. (L.)	....	A very fine fruit in Sind. Many wild species are found on the hills, whose fruit is palatable, and could be much improved by cultivation.
انب Amb <sup>u</sup> s. m. امو Amú. s. m.	انبہ Ambah.	Mango.....	Mangifera Indica. (L.)	....	Thrives exceedingly well, and would repay attention. There are many varieties, e. g. Ratan Shiddi, Patasho Godahu, Mar, Watar, Makhan, Suraho, &c.
ڈراکہ Drakh <sup>a</sup> s. f.	انگور Angúr.	Grape Vine....	Vitis vinifera. (L.)	....	In speaking Sindee, Drakha is used for the country grape, as opposed to the finer fruit brought down from the northward. The Khishmish, or dried grapes, are not prepared in Sind.
ببر Ber. s. m.	کنار Kunár.	Jujube.....	Zizyphus vulgaris. (L.)	....	Many varieties exist, one very large one, called the Sufu Beru or Makkáí Beru. The wild Jujube (Zizyphus jujuba) is called Beru Jan-guro.
جمو Jamú.	.....	Rose Apple....	Jambosa vulgaris. (D. C.)		

ليمو Límú. s. m.	ليمه Límeh.	Lime .....	Citrus bergamia. (Rino.)	....	
زيتون Zaitun <sup>u</sup> s. m.	.....	Guava .....	Perdium pyriferum. (L.)	....	Properly speaking, Zaitun signifies the Olive; it is improperly applied to the Guava.
نارنگي Nárígí. s. m.	نارنگي Nárangi.	Sweet Lime....	Citrus limetta. (Risso.)	....	Much cultivated. It is also called Sangatari in Sindee. The Orange does not appear to be cultivated.
ناريل Nárel <sup>u</sup> s. m.	نارجيل Nárígíl.	Cocoa Palm ..	Cocos nucifera. (L.)	....	About Kurachee only, where it might be extensively planted on salt soil with advantage.
سيتانہل Sítá phál <sup>u</sup>	.....	Custard Apple..	Anona squamosa. (L.)	....	Found only in the garden belonging to the late Meer Nusseer Khan, near Hyderabad.
بچورو Bijoro. s. m.	ترنج Turanj.	Pompelmoun; Pummalo ?	Citrus decumana. (L.)	....	Ditto ditto; occasionally called Turanj by learned Sindees.
كپورو Kewiro. s. m.	موز Mauz.	Plantain .....	Musa Paradisiaca. (L.)	....	Kewiro is both the fruit and the tree. The former is also called Kewire-ji-phari. The Hindoos use the leaves as eating plates, and call them Kewire-ji-pátal.
دارهو Dáruho. s. m.	انار Anár.	Pomegranate ..	Punica granatum. (L.)	....	Very well suited to the climate; would repay care and attention.

Sindee.	Persian.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.	Season.	Remarks.
گیدوری <i>s. f.</i>	خربستان i. e. Ass's Dugs.	Greater Sepistan.	<i>Cordia latifolia. (L.)</i>	....	Fruit called Geduro.
لستوری <i>s. f.</i>	سگ پستان i. e. Bitch's Dugs.	Smaller tag.	<i>Sepis-Cordia myxa. (L.)</i>	....	Fruit called Lestro. A wild species ( <i>Cordia Rothii, R. and S.</i> ), called Liyari, is sometimes introduced into gardens.
کویت <i>s. m.</i>	.....	Wood Apple	<i>Feronia elephantum. (Corr.)</i>	....	Rind of fruit used for snuff-boxes.
تار <i>s. f.</i> کھاجی <i>s. f.</i>	نخل	Date Palm	<i>Phcenix dactylifera, and sylvestris. (L.)</i>	....	Much might be done towards improving this useful fruit in a country so well suited to it. When on the tree, the fruit is called جارے Jari-kha ( <i>s. f.</i> ) or داکو Danuko ( <i>s. m.</i> ).
امری <i>s. f.</i>	تمر-ہندی i. e. Indian Date.	Tamarind	<i>Tamarindus Indica. (L.)</i>	....	Wild and cultivated; the fruit is called Gidamrec.

## REMARKS ON THE MODES OF INTOXICATION IN SIND.

WINES.—The wines, properly speaking, are of two kinds, viz:—

- 1, Kishmishí.—Made of dry grapes.
- 2, Angúri.—Made of the Sind grape, at Hyderabad, Schwan, and Shikarpoor.

Both the above are either pure, or mixed with a spirit extracted from raw sugar.

LIQUEURS.—Of the liqueurs, I am acquainted with only seven varieties, viz:—

- 1, Dárú, or Sheráb<sup>a</sup> Soufi.—An extract of aniseed, colourless, expensive, and not much drunk; the spirit in it is generally Gur-brandy.
- 2, Gulábí Sheráb<sup>a</sup>.—Made of Gur or other spirit, and perfumed with roses.
- 3, Kaysarí Sheráb<sup>a</sup>.—Made as above, and coloured and perfumed with saffron.
- 4, Muskí Sheráb<sup>a</sup>.—Containing musk and other ingredients.
- 5, Karne-jo-Sherab<sup>a</sup>.—Made of the flowers of a shrub called Karno, and Gur-brandy.
- 6, Sherab<sup>a</sup> Turanjí.—Made by pouring spirit upon citron peel.
- 7, Sherab<sup>a</sup> Misrí.—A composition of spirits, sugarcandy, and other ingredients.

ALCOHOLS.—The two spirits in most general use are,—

- 1, Kattal-jo-darú, date-brandy.—An article well known throughout the Eastern World.
- 2, Gur-jo-darú.—An alcohol distilled from raw sugar.

The above are drunk by the poor. Those that cannot afford the best kind drink the inferior description, here called Pichak.

OPIMUM.—Opium was much eaten before the time of our taking Sind: it is now less common, owing to the increased expense.

Preparations of the *Cannabis sativa* are almost universally used by the lower orders: it is probable that to this habit we may attribute the impotency so common among them, and the consequent corruption of morals. The following are the common forms, viz:—

- 1, Bhángs, or Sukho, or Sawiá.—The small leaves, husks, and seeds of hemp, ground and mixed up with water, milk, and other additions.

2, Gánjo.—The inflorescence of the hemp before the gum has been expressed ; smoked in a water pipe, till a peculiar contraction of the throat is felt.

3, Charas.—The gum of the hemp (rarely eaten, except when prepared as a sweetmeat) ; generally smoked like Gánjo.

All the three preparations above enumerated are considered highly aphrodisiac, and frequently produce madness, delirium tremens, catalepsy, and other diseases.

MAAJUM.—There are many intoxicating sweetmeats termed Māājúms, and generally used by the higher classes. Some of these preparations are made up of as many as twenty or thirty different ingredients. The basis of all of them is milk (or ghee) and sugar ; the intoxicating matter, Charas, Gánjo, Bhang, Opium, Datura, and Poppy Seeds ; the condiments, Cloves, Mastich, Cinnamon, Aniseed, Cummin, Cardamoms, &c. &c.

TADHAL.—Tádhal is the generic name for the cooling preparations of Bhang, poppy seeds, and other such articles, drunk during the hot season by the wealthy. The Bhang is believed to have great refrigerating powers, and to neutralise the effects of heat.

The seeds used in preparing these articles are,—

1, Khashkhash ; the Poppy Seed.—It can scarcely be called intoxicating, but aids in producing that peculiar drowsiness which constitutes the delight of the votaries of hemp.

2, Dháturo, the seeds of the *Datura stramonium*.—An active poison, only used by those upon whom hemp, by constant usage, has lost its effects. The Halwái, or sweetmeat makers, are in the habit of mixing up this seed with their Māājúms.